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16 April 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 14 April 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Today, 14 April 1991, coincides with the third anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan "On the Principle of Mutual Relations, particularly Non-Interference and Non-Intervention". The Agreements were reached due to the continued efforts of the United Nations, in particular Your Excellency's personal attention as the Secretary-General of this prestigious body, and as a result of the mutual understanding between the two great Powers and the flexible position adopted by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan during the negotiations. They were signed, in your presence, by the Foreign Ministers of two independent, equal and sovereign States Members of the United Nations, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as the High Contracting Parties, as well as by the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, representing the two great Powers acting as State-guarantors. These Agreements established not only a firm basis for resolving one of the most complex regional problems, but could have also served, if fully implemented by all the sides concerned, as a means of putting an end to the bloodshed that has been going on for the past 13 years, causing human calamity and the destruction of a developing country such as Afghanistan.

Marking the third anniversary of the signing of these Agreements, it is with deep regret that we note, once again, that Pakistan during this period has complied with none of its obligations derived from the Agreements. On the contrary, violating all accepted norms of international conduct, Pakistan has not only preserved and expanded the military bases and depots of the Afghan extremists, continuing to train, arm and equip them to be sent inside the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan and providing logistical support for them during military operations, etc., but it has also resorted to open and violent aggression against the territory of Afghanistan, using its military units, particularly against Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunar and time and again against Khost. Instead of making the necessary efforts with the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan with whom it has signed the Geneva Agreements to resolve the problems resulting from the stay of Afghan refugees on its territory, Pakistan has haphazardly resorted to creating a so-called Shura, an "interim government of Afghan Mujaheddin" under the supervision of its military intelligence, the ISI (Inter-service Intelligence), making all futile efforts to export it to Afghanistan with the might of its military forces.

Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements are so well-known, particularly to Your Excellency, being personally in touch with the situation, that they require no further elaboration. Suffice it here to draw Your Excellency's attention to 13,444 cases of Pakistani violations brought to the attention of the United Nations Good Offices Mission to Afghanistan and

Pakistan (UNGOMAP) and to the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) through 1,867 notes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan. The vast dimensions of Pakistani interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, particularly its mobilization of its Army Corps No. 11 and No. 18 along the eastern and southern borders of Afghanistan with Pakistan and the direct participation of Pakistani militia and commandos during February and April 1989 in the fightings in the border provinces of Afghanistan, such as in Jalalabad, Khost, Konar, Kandahar and Paktia, left the Republic of Afghanistan with no choice but to come to the Security Council in April 1989 and, through presenting facts and evidences of Pakistani violations of the Geneva Agreements and on its aggression against Afghanistan, to draw the attention of the States members of the Security Council and of the international community to the grave consequences of Pakistani recklessness vis-à-vis accepted norms of international conduct and the principles of peaceful coexistence, demanding from the Council that it exert pressure on Pakistan to honour its commitments on ending its aggression against Afghanistan and to the principle of non-interference and non-intervention in its internal affairs, and by doing so to put an end to endangering peace and stability in the region.

In the period since the signing of the Geneva Agreements, the Republic of Afghanistan has not only remained sincere to its commitments deriving from the Geneva Agreements, but has also striven to democratize political, economic and social life in Afghanistan through implementing policies aimed at peace and reconciliation among the Afghans. Through putting forward constructive, rational and flexible proposals, it has endeavoured to open the path for inter-Afghan dialogue and the solution of differences among forces involved in the conflict through negotiations that would realize the vast participation in the political life of the country of all political forces and individual Afghan personalities inside and outside the country. At the same time, the State of the Republic of Afghanistan and its armed forces, supported by the people, have found it necessary to stand firm against pressures, sabotage and military attacks, including open Pakistani military attacks and of forces attached to it, entering the third year of its independent defence of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

Based on its peaceful foreign policy characterized by friendship and cooperation with all countries in the world, particularly with its neighbours, recently the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, despite the aggressive and expansionist intentions of Pakistan, put forward new proposals aimed at normalizing and improving relations with Pakistan, extending our hand of friendship towards that country.

The Government of Pakistan unfortunately continues to violate the Geneva Agreements and internationally recognized norms and, by attacking the city of Khost with armed forces, artillery and commandos, the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

I have informed Your Excellency through six letters about the facts pertaining to the events at Khost, ranging from the deployment of the Pakistani forces along the proximity of Khost to their direct participation in the fighting inside the city and the actions of the Pakistani military and their extremist subordinates, such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, martyred in the course of the attack on Khost, thousands of our defender compatriots, including children, women and the elderly, and the huge number of wounded inhabitants. They completely destroyed the city, plundered the people's property and delivered it to Pakistan. Extremist groups, contrary to Islamic customs, did not bury the victims of this unequal war in accordance with the religious rite of the people. They treat inhumanly the powerless, the wounded and the civilians.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, while appreciating your efforts and good intention towards finding a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem, I would like once again to appeal to Your Excellency, the Secretary-General of the august body of the United Nations and a well-known international personality and draw your attention to the need for giving momentum to the efforts of the United Nations and adopting urgent and effective measures towards the realization of the Geneva Agreements and stopping the Pakistani aggression and interference.

I am confident that the United Nations, which played a constructive role in the successful process of negotiation and the conclusion of the accords, is able to play a further active and historic role in order to bring about a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan in the framework of these Agreements.

ABDUL WAKIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Afghanistan

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Forty-sixth session
Item 45 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 2 April 1991 addressed to you by Mr. Mustafa Aksin, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, which has been circulated as document A/45/987-S/22437 as a reply to the European Parliament's resolution on the application of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, which had been circulated in document A/46/118-S/22363 dated 20 March 1991.

That resolution, inter alia, called upon the Council and European Political Cooperation to intervene actively and to take all necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus are complied with immediately.

Taking into account Turkey's declared desire to join the European Community, it is, to say the least, unfortunate to make such offensive statements and insinuations that disregard one of the most important and democratic institutions of the European Community. Suffice here to repeat the statement by Sir James Scott-Hopkins, MEP, Chairman of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with Cyprus, following a similar statement by the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry on 20 March 1991:

"The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Cyprus situation on 14 March 1991. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and was fully in line with the Parliament's own position adopted on numerous

* A/46/50.

occasions in the past, with the position of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation, and with the position of the United Nations.

"I was therefore shocked by the statement of the spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr. Murat Sungar, which condemned the Parliament's resolution as having 'no legal or de facto validity'.

"I wish to make it quite clear that the Parliament's resolution was inspired by no fraction or group and represents the view of the House as a whole. The European Parliament has consistently called for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and with international law. We favour the creation of an independent, democratic and multi-communal state, in which the rights of all Cypriots are guaranteed by law. We favour the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus. We favour the full respect of human rights.

"These views, which have been consistently reflected by the European Council, the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and each of the Community's individual member States, are not only fully in accord with international law, but also entirely compatible with the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to find a solution acceptable to all parties.

"On behalf of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with Cyprus, I therefore reject the unfounded and unhelpful comments made on behalf of the Turkish Foreign Ministry and in the Turkish press."

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 45 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations

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Items 60, 68 and 137 of the
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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the "Memorandum of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on European Security", which was conveyed to the Ambassadors of the States members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and to the Director of the CSCE secretariat at Prague during presentation in the Federal Assembly (parliament) of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by Mr. Jiří Dienstbier, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, on 9 April 1991.

I would be most grateful if you could kindly have the texts of the present letter and of the enclosed Memorandum distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 60, 68 and 137 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Václav MIKULKA
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Memorandum of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on European Security

One year ago the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic came up with a proposal to establish the European Security Commission as a permanent consultative and, later, coordinative all-European platform for questions of security on the continent. The proposal was based upon the situation that was created following the fundamental changes in Europe, especially in its central and eastern parts. A number of ideas in this proposal were in harmony with the conceptions of other countries and contributed to the birth of new institutions and mechanisms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the Paris summit in 1990.

Much has changed over the past year. By overcoming confrontation and the division of the continent, conditions for the creation of a new Europe have been established. The nascent possibilities, however, bring along new risks. These stem especially from the different levels of economic and social development of European countries and also from revealed nationalistic problems. It is mostly the young democracies that are threatened, and so too is the security of the whole of Europe.

The best way of reliably safeguarding stability and development in the Europe of tomorrow is through a harmonious interaction between the key institutions of the European security structure - CSCE, the North Atlantic Alliance, the European Communities, the Western European Union and the Council of Europe, in full respect for their own respective missions. The nature of security on the European continent is manifold, and manifold also are the sources of its possible endangerment, which necessitates that various forms of interaction between European institutions be sought. The common denominator of such cooperation must be respect for the legitimate security interests of all European countries, the United States of America and Canada. In the search for an expression of European security, the CSCE process is the only one that offers both an all-European platform and a transatlantic link of solidarity. The necessary impulses should be generated therefrom.

A security system for a new Europe is a goal to which various roads may lead. One of them should be the qualitatively new bilateral treaties concluded between a number of the CSCE member countries. They could therefore contain the provisions that the contracting parties are striving for the creation of an all-European security structure and are establishing mechanisms of bilateral consultation that could lead to the application of joint measures.

The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic supports the idea that in particular the following possibilities offered by the CSCE process in the field of security should be made use of even before the Helsinki follow-up meeting in 1992.

The agenda of the Berlin meeting of the CSCE Council at the level of ministers of foreign affairs in June 1991 should include the question of new security structures in Europe. Primarily, an emergency mechanism should be worked out so that it may be possible to convene an extraordinary CSCE session without delay. Before the Helsinki follow-up meeting one more meeting of ministers of foreign affairs and perhaps also a meeting of ministers of defence should take place in order to consider further cooperation on the field of security.

The Conflict Prevention Centre at Vienna should, by the joint efforts of all 34 participating countries and as soon as possible, fulfil its mission of preventing situations threatening the stability and security in Europe. One of the basic conditions of success of further negotiations on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe is the expeditious entry into force of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and its faithful implementation.

Security in Europe is indivisible and for this reason the Helsinki summit in 1992 should reach the conclusion that this continent needs a permanent political body operating in the CSCE framework and capable of reacting to topical issues. As for the future, the mechanism of European security will have to be built in such a way as to allow for the use of the existing institutions as well as of the all-European forums convened to solve the critical problems of migration, national minorities, ecology, power engineering and others.

In Paris last November the highest representatives of the CSCE countries founded the first institutions of the Helsinki process. This step has become the beginning of the road leading to the establishment of new cooperative security structures on the continent. But development has to go on. A primary role should be played by the new all-European disarmament forum. The functions of the Conflict Prevention Centre should be considerably extended beyond the framework of military measures and the CSCE procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes should be strengthened. An all-European verification system for compliance with disarmament agreements is lacking. It will be necessary to take indispensable measures in the field of registration and, later, control of the sale and transfer of conventional arms and equipment.

It should be possible to consider the idea of gradually building multinational armed forces of the CSCE member States by means of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

All these and other confidence-building measures among States cannot be implemented except in close interaction with the existing security institutions.

The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic is convinced that the Helsinki process will fulfil its historic mission only if it continues to stem from the connection between democracy, human rights and indivisible security for all. It is through that connection that this process can gradually assume the functions guiding the strengthening of security both in Europe as a whole and in its individual regions.

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Item 30 of the preliminary list*

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Letter dated 18 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text, in English and French, of the statement on Ethiopia issued on 18 April 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Ethiopia issued on 18 April 1991 by the European Community

The Community and its member States are following with great concern developments of the situation in Ethiopia and are worried about the recent escalation of the civil war, which engenders intolerable loss in human lives and in material.

They urge all the parties to the conflict to work urgently for:

(a) The establishment of an immediate and unconditional cease-fire on the entire territory;

(b) The opening or the resumption of negotiations between all the parties to the conflict on the substance of the problems and the convening of a round table with a view to elaborating transitional provisions that would lead to the reconciliation of all Ethiopians, in respect of the integrality of their rights.

The Community and its member States reaffirm their conviction that a just and lasting solution can only be achieved through peaceful means and negotiated political settlements, which would take into account the rights and aspirations of the entire Ethiopian population.

They urgently call upon all the parties to the conflict to ensure that emergency food and humanitarian aid will be effectively distributed to those for whom they are intended.